#### Amnsemente.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 2.8. Way Down East.
AMERICAN THEATRE 2.15-8.15-Lucta.
BIJOU-2.8.15-Sister Mary.
BROADWAY THEATRE 2.8.15-More Than Queen.
CASINO-2.8.15-The Singing Girl.
CASINO-2.8.15-The Singing Girl.
CASTERION THEATRE 2.8.15-Barbara Frietchie.
DALY'S THEATRE 2.8. The Song of the Sword.
EDEN MUSEC-3. a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxworks. Grand.
Concert and Citematograph.
EMPIRE THEATRE 2.13-8.29-The Tyranny of Tears.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE 2.5-Becky Sharp.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE 8—The Dairy
Farm.

Farm.

GARDEN THEATRE 2-7:45 Cyrano de Bergerac.

GARRICK THEATRE 2-5 Shertock Holmes.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE 2-8 Sorrows of Salan.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA-2:15-8:20 Rogers Brothers in Wall Street.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE 2-8 Sporting Life.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 2-5 The Zangwill Play. NG PLACE THEATRE-8-Die Herren Soehne. CERBOCKER THEATRE-2-8-The Elder Miss Blossom.

KOSTER & BIAL'S -2-8:15 Around New-York.

LYCEUM THEATRE -8:15 Concert.

MADISON SQUARE THEATRE -2-8:30 Make Way for the Ladies. the Ladies.

MENDELSSOHN HALL 3 Clara Butt.

MURRAY HILL THEATRE 2 8 A Fool of Fortune.

NEW-YORK THEATRE 2:30 S Vandeville.

PASTOR S Continuous Performance.

WALLACK'S 2:15 8:30 A Rich Man's Son.

#### Index to Advertisements.

	Page, Col
Page.	Col. Santa Santa
Amusements16	5-6 Foreign Resorts 5 4-1
Announcements16	
Autumn Resorts 18	
Bankers & Brokers 13	
Hankers & Decree 14	2 Help Wanted14
Board & Rooms 14	Horses & Carriages 15
Hooks and Publica-	The same of the sa
cations10	Lost & Found14
City Real Estate for	6 Miscellaneous16 1-
Sale 4	
Country Board 13	5 Miscellaneous14
Country Property for	
Country Property	6 Proposals
Sale	Ratiroads
Country Property to	6 Real Estate
Let	
Dividend Notices 13	
Dotn. Sits Wanted 14	4 Steamboats
Dancing Academies . 13	
Dressmaking14	4 To Let for Business
Excursions	1 Furposes
European Adverts 5	
European Adversaria	1.4 ments to Let
Financial	4 Work Wanted

#### Business Sonces.

Roll Top Desks and Office Furniture.

# New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—A message from General White, dated November 22, reported the situation at Ladysmith unchanged and the garrison well and cheerful; further details show that the British victory at Belment was wen only after long hours of hard fighting, the importance of the victory not being diminished by later reports; it is thought the Boers will release Lieutenant Churchill, imprisoned at Pretoria, as a non-Churchill, imprisoned at Pretoria, as a non-combatant; the Queen sent congratulations to General Methuen — Emperor William and the rince of Wales visited Blenheim Palace, the seat of the Duke of Mariborough. The president of the insurgent Filipino Congress presented himself to General MacArthur and anpresented himself to General MacArthur and announced his adhesion to American rule.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Delcassé, made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies regarding the foreign policy of his Government.

Max Schiemangk, an alleged ex-major of volunteers in the United States Army, was sentenced in Berlin to three years and three months imprisonment for forgery and swindling.

The Chilian Cabinet has resigned.

Michael Davitt was thrown from his carriage in Dublin and received severe injuries. nd received severe injuries.

DOMESTIC.—General Otis reported to

War Department that the last claim to exist-ence of the insurgent government in Lugon had vanished. — Arrangements are planned for the speedy passage of a gold standard currency reform bill by the House of Representatives.

— A split has occurred in the organization of Spanish war veterans, and Admiral Dewey has been chosen commander-in-chief of a new 

presence in Washington.

CITY .- Stocks were strong and higher The Kings County Grand Jury indicted William F. Miller, the Franklin Syndicate man, and Cecil Leslie, his advertising agent, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, and the police made a raid on Miller's headquarters, in Floyd-st., Brooklyn. — The Consolidated and Standard Gas companies' directors met, but did not raise rates to meet the advance decided on by the rates to meet the advance decided on by the New-Amsterdam company. — William Anthony, the marine orderly whose coolness at the blowing up of the Maine at Havana attracted widespread attention, committed suicide in Central Park, near Seventy-ninth-st, and Fifth-ave. It was announced that politicians had about decided not to introduce a State con-stabulary bill this winter. One more juror was secured in the trial of Roland B. Molineux. Decision was reserved in the fight between Controller Coler and Corporation Counsel Whalen over the payment for an aqueduct contract. — Many United States Senators arrived here on their way to attend the Vice-President's funeral to-day in Paterson, N. J.

THE WEATHER .- Forecast for to-day: Fair. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 49 degrees; lowest, 37; average, 42½.

## THE GOLD STANDARD.

In ex-Speaker Reed's address before the Chamber of Commerce the argument for a positive enactment establishing the gold standard was put as strongly as possible. His reply to the contention that any such enactment could be repealed was admirable: "Are 'we never to settle anything because that "settlement can be upset? Those who have "seen how long laws linger which have been Poutgrown need not fear that a law once passed "can be too easily repealed." The plea that the question should be settled now, when discussion has prepared public thought for its settlement, before other coming questions crowd it aside, gains point from his characteristic mode of statement: "If the standard question drags "too long on the roadway some impatient horse "hoof may strike it into the mud."

Inasmuch as this excellent address does nev ertheless seem to imply that the standard has not been settled already, or that it is "left in "the hands of any Administration to so admin-"ister the law we have that its amply and fully "declared intent should be frittered away," it is well to have from ex-Speaker Reed the distinet admission that the intent of the Nation has already been "amply and fully declared" in the act of 1890. When this act made known to all "the established policy of the United "States to maintain the two metals on a parity "with each other" in the monetary circulation it only adhered with honorable fidelity to the principle established in the law of 1873, which declared that a gold dollar of certain weight and fineness should be thereafter "the unit of value." It is pertinent here to quote from the work of Mr. Linderman, formerly Director of the Mint, who says in "Money and Legal Ten-

The declaration in the Coinage act of 1873 The declaration in the Coinage act of 1873 that the gold dollar was to be thereafter the unit of value, and the omission of the silver dollar from the coins to be struck under the provisions of that act, placed the United States upon the single gold standard. . . This important feature of the Coinage act of 1873 had been agreed upon by Congress before it became apparent that a serious decline in the value of silver was likely to take place, in consequence of the change from the silver to the gold standard by the German Empire, and this change in reality could have had no influence in determincould have had no influence in determin

Putting the "intent amply and fully declared" in the act of 1800 by the side of the formal enactment of an exclusively gold standard of value in the act of 1873, not a few able men find it hard to believe that the standard could he more firmly or clearly established by any law conceivable. They say the suggestion that such enactments seventeen years apart still need repetition was met long ago by the answer that repetition would tend to bring all law into contempt. If these declarations, they urge, did not constitute a settlement, then nothing can be settled. They object, further, to the assertion of Mr. Reed that it is "left to any Ad-

is bound by the law to maintain the parity of other money with the gold dollar fixed by the act of 1873 as the unit of value? Any Secretary or President who should "fritter away" the intent of this law would be plainly impeachable, and men rarely try to prevent by law an executive officer from breaking another law.

Yet the prayer for some further declaration "establishing the gold standard" which was established twenty-six years ago has continued to this day, and it now seems evident that a large majority of all who hold that any money less sound than the soundest possible is not good enough for the United States are disposed to favor any act, if any can be devised, that will really make more sure the establishment of the gold standard we have had so long. This in itself is an extremely important consideration, and we are inclined to think it should be a controlling consideration. Financial stability often depends almost or quite as much upon a state of mind as upon a state of facts. The thing that most intelligent men of affairs wish to have done in support of an established fiscal policy is likely to be the right thing to do, even though it is dictated by sentiment rather than demonstrable necessity.

### THE END IN LUZON.

The latest dispatches from Luzon indicate that the insurrection in that island is practically at an end. It has long been "running emptyings," as they say Down East, and public interest in it has been on the wane. The pleture of the quondam "Dictator," who a year ago was issuing elaborate directions as to the length of tassels to be worn on the gold tipped walking sticks of members of his "Court," now hatless and coatless, sprinting through the mud from town to town, in desperate endeavor to keep ahead of a bayonet, gave a momentary titillation to the fancy, but even it, repeated too often, became tedious. To-day's news will there fore be regarded with a sense of relief for more reasons than one. It is gratifying to have an end of fighting and of occasional losses of life. It is likewise agreeable to have an end of a tiresome, irritating campaign of pretences and bushwhacking, drawn out beyond all possibility of reason or hope of profit, like the Irishman's turtle that was dead but not yet conscious of it.

It may be worthy of remark that the collapse of the insurrection has followed immediately upon the heels of the elections in this country. A few weeks ago, it will be remembered, Aguinalde was bidding his followers pray for the success of the Democratic party, on the ground that such success would be a rebuke to the Government and would insure a reversal of but Aguinaldo's aiders and abettors in this country, the "anti-imperialists" and Little Americans, were assuring him and his deluded followers that such a result of the elections was probable, if not certain, and that if the insurgents would only hold out a little longer they would gain their ends. It may be that Aguinaldo believed it, though he must have been particularly credulous to do so, after in precisely similar fashion having been gulled with hopes of defeating the Peace Treaty. However that may be, he and his followers are now undeceived. They see that the Republican party approved by the Nation, and that there is no if not the direct result, of that knowledge is the collapse of their insurrection.

The end, however, is to be regarded not so much an end as a beginning. Doubtless there will for some time to come be a certain amount of lawlessness and brigandage. That will be dealt with as it would be in the United States. It will be no more significant than the lawlessness, horse stealing, train robbing, and what not, that have existed in parts of our own country. The significant fact of the situation is that now constructive work must be under-United States authority. Now comes the task authority beneficent to the people in all the details of government. It is not to impose American ways and manners upon them. It is to compel conformity with the general principles of humane civilization, and within those bounds to assist the people to make their own ways more beneficent to themselves, to assist them to attain the status of worthy self-government, That task will be longer than the military campaign has been. It should not become tedious. For, unlike the work of the last ten months, it will be constructive, not destructive. It will be the permanent achievement for which the military campaign with all its valor, its daring, its suffering and its triumphs has merely opened

## ON WHICH SIDE!

Now that the Merchants' Association by the exercise of most praiseworthy public spirit has secured for this city a respite from the still impending Ramapo danger, it is time to look about for some permanent and sure safeguard from the consummation of this job. These merchants have shown great tact and firmness in dealing with the city officials, and no doubt they will do excellent work in exhibiting to the public the true nature of the contract which is in contemplation. That will be extremely useful, but it may not be sufficient. Our city officials are not particularly amenable to decent public sentiment, and the best efforts that citizens can make may, there is too much reason to fear, when the promised period of postponement has expired, be utterly impotent in the face of cynically stubborn determination to complete

negotiations with Mr. Lauterbach. In this emergency relief ought to come from the legislative authority which stands behind the city and owes the duty of protection to all the citizens of the State, whether in the city or country, when they are threatened by a danger from which they have not the power to save themselves. Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the owner of the present Legislature, who is just now actively at work deciding how he will use that property this winter, can save the taxpayers of New-York from being defrauded by this \$200,000,000 contract if he will. He professes the greatest devotion to the welfare of our citizens. He is planning to save them from a corrupt police force. His heart is sick as he thinks of the bad government under which they suffer owing to his having thought best that they should be put into the hands of Mr. Croker in 1897. That enterprise did not turn out to be profitable, and he is deeply contrite and anxious to repair the wrong. It might naturally be expected, therefore, that he would hasten to prepare a bill and give the people assurance of its passage, repealing some of those large special privileges of the Ramapo company which General Tracy himself declared were too extensive and for which he considered himself blameworthy in having in Ignorance asked the Gov-

Those special privileges were conferred upon the company by Mr. Platt's Legislature. His will dominated both houses, his trusted representative introduced the Ramapo bill in the Assembly. His family law firm was retained to have it made a law. We believe he means to disclaim responsibility for all this, though he seems to fear to say so in any place where he would be responsible for his words. But if he is singere in that disclaimer he certainly must "ministration to so administer the law we have be anxious to repair the error committed by "that its amply and fully declared intent should | those under his influence on behalf of his "be frittered away." How, they ask. Is any friends for which he is held accountable. That

ernor to grant them.

be made wilfully, knowing what was going on, or through inadvertence, the fact remains that page of fiction presents or could portray. The Ramapo is dangerous solely because of the dead animals could not be thrown overboard legislation he allowed it to secure at Albany, for several days after they were killed, on acand that legislation he can, if he will, repeal or count of the rolling of the ship. After the make harmless before the city officials can act storm and in the tropic heat the vessel moved

under their promise. Mr. Platt has persistently avoided answering questions about Ramapo. Yet he wants his silence to be construed as proud conscious innocence instead of the silence which is confession. Then let him prove his innocence as the master of the lawmaking. If he is not the silent partner of Mr. Lauterbach in this deal with Tammany let him take from Mr. Lauterbach the power of dealing with Tammany. If he was not interested in that work which his son's law firm did to make the job possible and was not interested in fooling General Tracy into taking a hand innocently for its promotion, let him show a disposition to withdraw from the Ramapo company his protection. He is not the helpless victim of circumstances. He cannot wash his hands by merely disclaiming any active share in the transaction and any individual interest in the Ramapo stock. He is the whole thing. The Ramapo job cannot be put through unless it has his sympathy. Onehalf the effort that he is making to pass a constabulary bill, or that he vainly took to secure for his friends the spoils of the new Custom House, would insure such amendments to the law as, while robbing the Ramapo company of no just privileges, would safeguard the public against being swindled. And this could be done long before the expiration of the time secured by the Merchants' Association for investigation.

On which side is Mr. Platt? Is his influence at Albany retained by the taxpayers or by the Ramapo company?

#### A LARGER WEST POINT.

Steps have been taken, as a letter in another column relates, to obtain from the Governors of the States a list of the commissioned officers under the age of twenty-one who served in the Spanish war as volunteers, preparatory to the introduction of a bill in Congress at the coming session providing that these young men may be admitted as cadets at West Point on passing the prescribed examinations. The be stowal of this opportunity is advocated on the ground that it would bring into the Regular Army in an appropriate manner within the next few years a number of deserving officers whose experience already gained in actual warfare would be especially valuable to the country hereafter. This seems to us a thoroughly safe policy toward the Philippines. Not only that, and sensible proposition for the reasons given, and because otherwise its tendency is in the right direction.

The West Point Academy is one of the best military training schools in the world, and one of the country's most admirable institutions, and we should be exceedingly glad to see it expanded to larger proportions. A school of instruction in the art of war that sufficed for an army limited to 25,000 men and a population and conditions to which an army of that size was deemed adequate should not be expected to supply the requirements of a nation of seventy-five millions, with dependencies containhas won, that the policy of the Government is | ing ten or twelve millions more. At present each Congress district and Territory, including possibility of any change of policy. The sequel, the District of Columbia, is entitled to be represented at West Point by one cadet, and the President has the appointment of ten cadets at large, making the possible membership of the academy about three hundred and sixty. The number, however, is always considerably below the limit, except perhaps immediately after the admission of a new class, and, according to the last June catalogue, the four classes contained only 292 members. To what extent and in what manner the membership should be increased we are not prepared to say. Those are details concerning which the advocates of an increase are likely to differ until careful consideration has brought them together. Some persons would probably recommend giving a right even though of military rank-in making that of nomination to Senators, and it might be thought advisable to allow a larger number of appointments to the President, as was formerly done, we believe. The means is a comparatively unimportant consideration, but the end proposed seems to us highly desirable. It will be well if the particular suggestion to which we referred at the outset leads to a broader result than those who make it contemplate.

## DR. MAXWELL'S GOOD FORTUNE.

Dr. William H. Maxwell is in position to accept congratulations. It is not often that a public official can succeed in making a routine report-commonly the dullest of written things, which nobody wants to read-a piece of literature which publishers seek as if it were an exciting novel. Many men anxious to gain a reputation for fighting political dragons would give ten years of life to be published to the world as warriors whose weapons the dragons felt obliged to keep guarded in the secrecy of their caves. Dr. Maxwell has that reputation thrust upon him.

The Board of Education is serving the Superintendent far better than the antediluvians of that body have any notion. Nothing which he could have said in his report to urge and emphasize his criticisms could have been half so effective in carrying conviction of their justice and the absolute wrong headedness of those who oppose him as the attempt of the Board to suppress the document containing the moderate and courteous statement of his views. Even educational mastodons are supposed to have eyes, though they may be only museum specimens with heads stuffed with sawdust. There must be some educational bats in the Board, who imagine that by shutting their own eyes to the report the light of it is entirely suppressed. Everybody who has any interest to do so knows all about Dr. Maxwell's report. The Board is not deceiving anybody, is keeping nothing hidden from anybody. It is only exciting more people to find out what Dr. Maxwell said which so angered the supporters of school abuses. The newspapers have published the substance of the Superintendent's criticisms and commented freely on their good sense and reasonableness. His opponents are only showing that they have no sufficient defence to offer and are reduced to a fit of childish temper and perversity. Dr. Maxwell has indeed been most fortunate in the enemies his report has made.

Migration to this country from Sweden has fallen to a minimum, but that from Finland is rapidly increasing since the spoliation of that country by Russia. Many of the Finns settle in Canada, which country is offering them marked hospitality, but many also come to the United States, where they are to be cordially welcomed. They possess, as a rule, the qualities of intelligence, honesty, industry, cleanliness and sobriety, all in a high degree, adding thereto geniality of disposition and a facility of learning our speech and ways. There are not so many of them that the transplanting of them all would overwhelm us. The largest number that is likely to come will serve merely as an agreeable and valuable addition to our cosmopolitan combination.

General Otis says the Filipino government is practically extinct, but while the Aladdin oven holds out to burn and Edward Atkinson holds out to fume liberty will never die.

The spectacle which the transport Slam pro sented, with its cargo of horses hurled against one another with cries above the hurricane's such power "left," when every Administration grant by the Legislature was essential to the tumult, maimed, mutilated and killed in a four

success of the Ramapo job. Whether he let it days' typhoon off the coast of Formosa, leaves a memory of horrors exceeding that which any in an atmosphere of infection almost enough to destroy everything living on board. When the unspeakable remains of what had been a gallant troop of horses were at last thrown into the sea the Formosan sharks were found waiting for them, the water boiling with the hungry monsters in strife for their prey. Turner's picture of "The Slave Ship" presents a scene of horror only to be looked on or remembered with dread, and the same may be said of the image of desolation and misery shown in Géricault's "Shipwreck of the Medusa." But the spectacle of the Slam in the Formosan hurricane exceeded both in grewsomeness and terror, and is almost without a parallel.

Mr. Brigham H. Roberts rises to remark that the House of Representatives is not a police court. No! And some people think that it is not a harem either.

President Guggenheimer wants a single local legislative body, with a salary of \$5,000 a year for each member. He thinks "such a salary would attract good men." Perhaps. But how about Tammany letting such "good things" go to anybody but the "good men" it now has devoting all their time to the public service?

#### PERSONAL.

The Rev. Dr. Julius Magill, of Noble County, Ind., a Jewish rabbi, will probably be the Repub lican candidate for treasurer of his county at the next election. Dr. Magill has been active in politics for some time. Two years ago he declined the consulship at Patras, Greece. He was grad-uated from the University at Zurich, Switzerland, and arrived in America in 1891.

Major General H. J. T. Hildyard, who has arrived at Estcourt with naval guns, the Provincial Horse and a part of the Second Brigade, began his service in the navy, but after a few years joined the army. In 1882, after some years' service in South Africa, he took part in the Egyptian expedition, and was present at El Magfar, Tel-el-Mahuta Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, receiving decorations and brevets for his services. General Hildyard was employed with the Egyptian army from 1883 to 1888, and was appointed aide de camp to the Queen in 1886. He subsequently held other important posts. Including that of commandant of the staff college, and was made a Companion of the Bath in 1897.

Monsignor Donatius Sharetti, who has been designated as the new Bishop of Havana, was born in Montefranco, near Rome, in 1856. He studied both law and theology, his law studies embracing canon and Roman law. He received the doctorate in law and theology. Later he gave a public disputation at the Vatican before the Pope, his subject being philosophy. For this he received a handsome gold medal. Before entering the diplomatic service of the Church he was professor of moral philosophy in the College of the Propaganda. Except for about two years, when he was employed in handling matters concerning the missions of the Propaganda in China and Japan, he has had much to do with the affairs of the American Church. His experience during the period he spent in the employ of the Propaganda in handling American matters led to his selection as auditor of the Papal Delegation when it was determined to establish it, and in 1893 he accompanied Cardinal Satolli to this

On Monday and Tuesday, November 20 and 21, he Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, addressed the students of Auburn Theological Seminary by invitation of the faculty, taking for his topic on Monday evening "The Conditions Under Which the Present Day Ministry Must Carry on Its Work." In graphic and suggestive pictures he presented the new conditions confronting the minister of this generation in his work of preaching the Gospel. On Tuesday he addressed the seminary on the religious life and the Church from the point of view of an Episcopallan. He expressed regret that the quadrilateral proposition of the Lambeth bishops had not been accepted by other Christian churches. The acceptance of it would surely have meant the absorption of his own church into other communions, but in that absorption he would have rejoiced. It is a notable fact, and one significant of progress in the direction of the unity for which Dr. McConnell pleads, that he was invited to this Presbyterian "school of the prophets" because of the fact that he was a member of another communion, as well

## THE TAUK OF THE DAY.

This quaint account of an old time Thanksgiving celebration has been found in the diary of a Connecticut minister, dated in 1714: "When ye services at ye meeting house were ended ye council and other dignituries were entertained at the house of Mr. Epes, on ye hill near by, where we had a bountiful Thanksgiving dinner, with bear's meat and venison, the last of which was a fine buck, shot in the woods near by. After ye blessing was craved word came that ye buck was shot on ye Lord's Day by Pequot, an Indian, who came to Mr. Epes with a lye in his mouth, like Ananias of old. council therefore refused to eat ye venison; but it was afterward decided that Pequot should receive forty stripes save one for lying and profaning on ye Lord's Day, and restore Mr. Epes ye price of ye deer; and considering this a just and righteous sentence on ye sinful heathen, and that a blessing had been craved on ye meat, ye council all partock of it but Mr. Shepard, whose conscience was tender on ye point of ye venison."

"You know that cow of ours, pop?"
"Yes, my son."
"Well, yesterday I lost a top, and when John milked to-night what do you suppose he found in the milk?"

"The top, I suppose."
"No, sir; cream."—(Yonkers Statesman.

The Sheriff of Navajo County, Ariz., has sent out the following unique invitation "You are hereby cordially invited to attend the hanging of one George Smiley, murderer. His soul vill be swung into eternity on December 8, 1899, at 2 o'clock p. m. sharp. Latest improved methods in the art of scientific strangulation will be employed, and everything possible will be done to make the surroundings cheerful and the execution a suc-

Beggar—I've come to propose a scheme by which we can both get £10,000.
Stockbroker—What is it?
Beggar—I've heard your daughter is about to be married, and you are going to give her £20,000.
Stockbroker—Yes.
Beggar—Well, I'll take her for £10,000.—(Judy.

"Yesterday," says "The London Globe," "the

National Gallery was closed, not to be opened on any other Sunday of this year. The museums remain open on Sunday throughout the year, but not the picture galleries. Considering that less than a thousand persons visited the National Gallery on the last Sunday in October and only 386 the National Portrait Gallery on the same day, it may fairly be said that the winter Sunday closing is not unreasonable, though we dare say a good many people will regret that the opportunity of which they did not take advantage no longer remains to them."

"Is he what you would call a cultured person?"
"Cultured! Well, I should say so. He knows
twice as much about the history of ancient Greece
as he does about the history of the United States.
And he can do a problem in trisonometry in onethird the time it would take him to calculate the
interest on a ninety day note. Cultured! Well, I
guess!"—(Washington Star interest on a ninety day neguess!"—(Washington Star.

"The Kansas City Journal" says that the public library cannot begin to supply the demand for books about South Africa.

In the Far South.—"Marse Milton, cud yo' gimme a few ol' meal sacks yo' doan want?"
"What do you want with them, Aunt Hannah?"
"Ah wants to make dem boys sum coats. Dey hyard sum ob dem folks at de minstrils say dat sack coats wud be worn dis winter,"—(Chicago

"The Old Maids' League of Kenosha, Wis.," says "The Milwaukee Sentinel," 'has decided to fit up a clubroom in the house of one of the members. A large room over the kitchen will be used for club purposes. The walls will be covered with posters papers of gay Paris. Curtains and lounging chairs will give the new quarters an air of comfort. Miss Bain, who has lately returned from Paris, is to superintend the decorations. Her idea is to make the room a facsimile of students' rooms in the Latin Quarter. Receptions will be held and an effort made to reproduce one side of Parisian art life into the life of the league. A billiard table will papers of gay Paris. Curtains and lounging chairs

be placed in the room, and everything done to make the club attractive to the members.

He—I am really surprised at Dr. White. After being our family doctor for years, and treating me for all sorts of things, and to think of all the money we've paid him, too!

She—What has he done?

He—He wouldn't pass me for the life insurance company!—(Tit-Bits.

OLD LAND AND YOUNG LAND.

[Copyright, 1809, by Alfred Austin.] The Young Land cried, "I have borne it long, But can suffer it now no more;

I must end this endless inhuman wrong Within hall of my own free shore. So fling out the War-Flag's folds and let the righteous cannons roar "

was a quick, rash word, for the strong Young Land Is a land whose ways are peace;

It weareth no mail, and its keels are manned With cotton, and corn, and fleece. While lands there are that are cased in steel, and whose war hammers never cease.

And these, when they saw the Young Land gird Its loins to redress the wrong. Whispered one to the other, "Its heart is stirred But its hosts are an undrilled throng,

And its bolts yet to forge, so quick let us strike before that it grows too strong." And they said to the Old Land: "Surely you

Will help us to foil its claim?

It waxeth in strength, as striplings do, And it girds at its parent's name. Take heed lest its overweening growth overshadow your fading fame."

Then the Old Land said: "Youth is strong and quick. And Wisdom is strong but mild;

And blood than water is yet more thick, And this Young Land is my child. I am proud, not jealous, to watch it grow." Thus the Old Land spoke and smiled.

'And look you," It said. "at the Young Land strike For Freedom and Freedom's growth; And that makes 'twixt us twain, though unsigned by hand. A bond strong as lovers' troth.

ware what you do, for, if you strike, you will strike not one, but both." VII.

Then they fretted and chafed; for, though shed in steel. Their war tread stops at the shore While the Old Land's breath is the sait sea gale,

And its music the wave-wind's roar. Then they hated the Young Land's youth and strength, but they hated the Old Land more. VIII.

Now the Old Land, in turn for Freedom's Cause Speeds her sons to the Southern zone. They shout, "Let us clip the Lion's claws, The Lion that lives alone; And harry her lair, and spear her cubs, and sit on the Lion's throne."

And the Young Land laughs: "With her coursers

I guess she's a match for you all. She has saddled the sea, and more firm her seat Than yours, that would ride for a fall, If you put all your fighting force afield, and charged at her watery wall!

But if ever, hemmed in by a world of foes, Her sinews were sorely tried, By the self-same blood in our veins that flows, You would find me at her side,

So long as she strikes for the Cause for which he sons and my sons have died." Now thus let it be until wrong shall end, This bond strong as lovers' troth, Twixt Old Land and Young Land, to defend Man's freedom, and freedom's growth,

So if any should bend against either now, they will meet, not one, but both. ALFRED AUSTIN.

THE BOOKWORM'S TAIL. ONE END OF A RARE ANIMAL EXHIBITED-HE IS FROM VIRGINIA AND IS EX-PECTED TO LIVE FOREVER.

A rare and costly beast has appeared in New-York for the first time in ten years. It is his present owner who is authority for his rarity and alue. The animal is a bookworm, and the owner is Isaac Mendoza, of No. 17 Ann-st. The keeper who was in charge of him yesterday said that it was ten years since one had been captured alive in New-York, and that that one was sold for \$100. It was not likely, he said, that this one would be sold at any price. Mr. Mendoza was too fond of him. There was talk of getting him a gold collar and making him a household pet. In the mean time he can do just as he likes with the third volume of the "Memoir, Correspondence and Miscellanies from the Writings of Thomas Jefferson," where he lives. If he spoils the book and thereby spoils the set, which is rare, he is welcome, for he is rarer than the books.

A Tribune reporter was permitted yesterday to see the bookworm's tail. He was some half or twothirds of the way through the book, on his journey from the front cover to the back. He was keeping near the binding. He had made that distance, it was said, since he arrived in New-York, only two There were evidences that he had days before. already been twice through the book. He bores a tole of his own size till he comes to the cover, and then he strolls about boring a few communicating passages along the fly leaves. He soon tires of this, apparently, and goes back to the binding and eats

is way through the book again. When he is to be exhibited the keeper tenderly opens the book at the beginning, finds the tunnel hat he is supposed to be in, and then turns over the pages with great care, still watching the tunnel till the worm's tall appears in sight. The sight-seer has to be content with that. Not for the world would the keeper go on turning the leaves, much less let anybody else, to come to the head, lest the worm should be broken in two. But he says that the worm is about a quarter of an inch long. He is white and has a brown spot on his tail,

What puzzles the keeper is how he got into the book. It was suggested that a worm of that sort was usually the larva of some insect and that the insect might have found a fitting opportunity to lay an egg in the book. The keeper would not hear of such a thing. This worm, he said, was not the larva of anything; he was complete in himself; his tribe did not lay eggs or hatch out of eggs. the worst was known it was evident that the keeper believed in spontaneous generation. He said that, rare as bookworms were, there were seventy-two different kinds of them. If they are all created in the way that he believes there seems to be no reason why there should not be as many kinds as there are worms. Another thing that troubled him was that the worm had had nothing to drink since he came to New-York, and he did not know what But his admiration was rehe ought to have. awakened by the fact that the worm had just come from Virginia by sea and had not been injured by the voyage. The keeper expects the worm to live forever, since, perpetuation being the law of Nature and the worm having no way of propagating his species, he must stay alive and attend to the per-

#### RECOGNITION OF YOUNG OFFICERS. To the Edito" of The Tribune.

Sir: Inclosed you will find a copy of a letter which has been sent to the Governor of each State in the Union. The letter explains itself. Will you not take up this cause in your paper? There are only a few of these young officers under the age of twenty-one, but if they have the ability they should have an opportunity to become soldiers in the Regular Army. They have won this privilege, and their experience during the war should be invaluable to them.

MRS. EDWARD A. BELCHER.
2.101 California-st., San Francisco, Cal., November 12, 1899.

and the ceiling papered with illustrations from the 2.10t California-st., San Francisco, Cal., November 10, 1893.

## THE PASSING THRONG

John Barrett, late Minister to Siam, is in the city to attend a reception at the Hamilton Club, of Brooklyn on next Monday night, THE REVOLT where he is to speak on the Philip. IN THE pines. When seen at the Waldorf-PHILIPPINES. Astoria yesterday he said of Phil-

ippine affairs: "There is one point in connection with the relationship our Government bears to the inhabitants of the Philippine Archipelago in general, and the so-called government of Aguinaldo in particular, that I do not think can be too strongly insisted on. The anti-imperialists, as they are called, have asserted that our course in the Philippines is and has been diametrically opposed to the principles of our own Government and the convictions of our forefathers, who fought to give us freedom, and that we are attempting to force upon an allen people a form of government without the consent of the governed. But is this true as a fact, and is not what we are accused of attempting exactly what Aguinaldo himself has tried to do? The insurgent leader and his government not only do not represent a majority, but hardly more than 25 per cent of the population of the archipelago.

The population of Luzon is thought to be about four and a half millions, but of these the Tagaloes and their allied tribes do not make up more than two millions, which leaves a majority of the population in Luzon, the only place where a revoit of moment has occurred not in touch with the insurrection. The southern islands contribute a further population of three millions, but among them there have occurred no insurrections, save only on the part of the Tagaloe garrisons, which were originally sent by Aguinaldo from Luzon. So out of a total poulation of seven and a half millions little more than 25 per cent are actually in sympathy with the insurrection. Aguinaldo everywhere established his form of government by force.

"The native Congress which gathered at Maioles, while a clever body of men, was appointed subject to Aguinaldo's approval, and consequently was of his creation and did his will. Of the army the same also holds mainly true, for both officers and men were chosen subject to his appointment. There is no doubt that Aguinaldo has brains and ability and is a born leader of men, but what he has attempted to do in the Philippines is the his total population and inter in connection with the relationship our Government bears to the inhabitants of the Philippine

"The most remarkable thing about the late Grant Allen." said R. A. Sabine, of Chicago, at the Hoff-man House yesterday, "was the REMINIS- wonderful diversity of knowledge he displayed in his writings. It CENCES OF

is a long step from 'The Evolu-Pedigree of Flowers' or The Woman Who Did, yet Allen accomplished it, and accomplished it well. To him novel writing was his business, at least the business that brought him the wherewithal with which to live, while his scientific works and researches were his pleasure and the main object of his life. Probably no one was more familiar with the works of Darwin and Spencer than Mr. Allen, and of them he was a devoted and intelligent exponent. He began life as professor in a college in Jamaica, which was started to help in the elevation of the negro. Like many another and more ambitious scheme in the same direction, it failed, and alled the his pen, but until he fell in with James Payn, the editor, he had little success. At this time Allen's scientific essays commanded only a limited market, while his novels and stories were in much at tremendous influence over Allen's taking us novel writing as a means of livelihood, and relegating science to second place, when he summed up the situation by telling Grant Allen that it would be better for him to live on fiction than to starve on science. accomplished it well. To him novel writing was

would be better for him to live on acceptance starve on science.

This was the turning point in his career, but while Mr. Allen received large sums for his works of fiction, it is doubtful if he ever liked the work or regarded it as other than a disagreeable necessity. He had a tall and sleender figure, with stooping shoulders and a pallid and somewhat emigrated face. Indeed, his appearance, coupled with his slow and feeble walk, told the truth to even the casual observer, and that was that his life was one long struggle with ill health, which finally resulted in his death at the comparatively early age of fifty-one."

### THE DEAN OF ELY.

HIS CLOSING LECTURE.

The Dean of Ely ended his course of Lectures at the Lyceum Theatre, yesterday, with another discourse on the great Cathedral with which he is associated, and which is the centre of so many historic associations and impressive memories. The attendance was large and the address, copiously illustrated with fine lantern slide pictures, imparted much useful knowledge in a most agree-able manuer. In its substance this lecture was a clear and picturesque portrayal of the actual every day life of the Benedictine Monks in the fourteenth century. In its style it was by turns colloquial and eloquent; and, alike in meaning and manner, it was a delightful work of art. For a thread of narrative the speaker gave a brief blo graphical account of Alan de Walsingham, who built the famous lantern tower of Ely, and who was Prior of the Monastery there at the Upon this thread were hung the jewels of the lecture,-chief among them, perhaps the tribute to the Black Monks, the Benedictines, of long ago, who built the finest houses ever built in England, and whose patient and incessant services to religion, literature, art, and every other civilizing agency saved for England much that was best in the Past and largely contributed to guard, ennoble, and beautify the life of the Pres ent. In the Dean's figure of speech,-and no simila could be more appropriate or more felicitous, those Benedictines, whose monasteries and libraries were often devastated by the savage whose monasteries and Nersemen, were like a great oak which, when its branches have been torn and rended away, seeks no revenges and makes no reprisals, but only puts

forth new follage and towers in grander state.

The customs of the monks were illustrated by citations, setting forth their daily fare and the cost of it,-as shown by the records, still extant in the muniment room of the Cathedral,-for a week, precisely five hundred years ago. At that time there were forty-six monks in the monastery of Ely, and the cost of feeding them, for that week, was about one hundred and twenty dollars of the American money of to-day. Some of the customs of that remote time in Ely still prevail at its Cathedral The Chapter meets to-day (November 25), and among the officers to be elected is "the barber tonsor," whose business it was to shave the heads of the brethren, five centuries ago. watchman just now," said the Dean, "and be might not distinguish himself as a hair-cutter. The continuity of old usage in England is one of the great charms of the country, as all old travellers know, and Ely is one of the places where many quaint manners still survive even as they do in Ripon, and Devizes, and Hereford, and many another ancient and storied city of that opulent realm. The Bishop of Ely, who resides in the Cathedral Close, must still obtain the consent of the Dean, whenever he intends to remain out of the Church precincts after 10 o'clock at night. The humor as well as the quaintness of such things is appreciated by the Dean, and his happy faculty o blending touches of playfulness with learning and eloquence lends a peculiar charm to his discourse. It is no common privilege to hear such a speaker. American travellers too often miss the greatest benefits and the most exquisite pleasures that England can afford, for lack of precisely such teaching and guidance as are given in these lectures of the Dean of Ely, and it is much to be hoped, accordingly, that he will receive careful attention wherever he goes. In the cours now ended the Dean has spoken of Shakespeare, Milton, Lowell, the Ideal Woman of the Poets, and Ely Cathedral,-delivering six lectures within three weeks,-and he has shown himself to be an acute thinker, an orator of

esteemed in England, and as such he is no longer a stranger in America. CHILIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

unaffected force and simplicity, and a man of

singular grace and charm. Such he has long been

Valparaiso, Nov. 24.—The coalition Cabinet headed by Senor Rafael Sotomayer, which was formed on September 3 last, has resigned. Señor Rafael Balmaceda and Señor Joaquin Godol have been consulted by President Errasuris with a view of forming a Ministry.

The retiring Chilian Ministry was made up as fol-

Nows:

Premier—RAPAEL, SOTOMAYER.

Minister for Foreign Affairs—RAPAEL, ERRAZUAIZ

URMENETA.

Minister of Justics—FRANCISCO HERBOSO.

Minister of Finance—MANUEL, SALINES.

Minister of War—CARLOS CONCHA.

Minister of War—CARLOS CONCHA.

Minister of Undustry—GREGOZHO PINOCRET.

ROYALISTS PAID FOR DISTURBANCES. Paris, Nov. 24-In the High Court (Senate) to day several witnesses in the conspiracy cases were

heard to the effect that the Royalists paid work-men to make a demonstration October 25. A num-ber of slaughtermen belonging to La Villette abst-toirs testified that they received five france a head from the Royalist committee to shout "Vive l'Armee!" the day President Loubet was elected.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE IN CHINA. Shanghai, Nov. 24.-Advices from Tien-Tsin say that the negotiations of the American syndicate regarding the Hankow-Canton Railway have been brought to a successful conclusion.